

*Sequoia sempervirens* (Lamb.) Endl. and *Sequoiadendron giganteum* (Lindl.) Buchholz are treated under the same genus although the proposal of J. T. Buchholz regarding the generic segregation of the sequoias is accepted by many in modern literature. The reviewer believes that there are more than sufficient morphological, geographic and ecological differences between the two sequoias to justify their segregation.

The book contains very valuable information on the horticultural uses of different varieties and garden forms of gymnosperms. Those who can correlate the hardiness to conditions of Central Europe with the hardiness to conditions of other geographic areas can make a good use of the knowledge given in the book for judging the suitability of various gymnosperms.

Toward the end of the book a small chapter enumerates the most important pineta in the world. Seventy-seven institutions or localities are listed for eighteen countries in Europe and North America. The author admits the incompleteness of his list and expresses his desire for receiving the recommendations of his readers for the extension of the list. In this connection I would like to suggest the addition of the following arboreta in the United States: Eddy Arboretum at the Institute of Forest Genetics in Placerville, California, which has the most complete living collection of *Pinus* in the world; Westtown School Arboretum in Philadelphia for *Abies* and *Picea*; Morton Arboretum in Lisle, Illinois, for *Picea*, *Taxus* and *Juniperus*.

The list of literature is short, but it comprises the principal standard references on gymnosperms.

Finally, an index of invalid synonyms of gymnosperms concludes the book. This index is extremely useful to the reader since it clears many confusions in nomenclature.

In general the book is a treasury of information about gymnosperms in spite of its relatively small size. Both the author as well as the publisher deserve congratulations for this valuable publication.—BAKİ KASAPLIGİL, Department of Biology, Mills College, Oakland 13, California.

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#### NOTES AND NEWS

The second issue of the Index to Plant Chromosome Numbers, compiled from nearly 300 journals published in 1957, is now ready for distribution. There are around 2000 listings of original chromosome counts from the entire plant kingdom and a bibliography of 196 papers from which the listings were taken. Preparation of the Index has been supported in part by a grant from the National Science Foundation of the U.S.A. The price of each issue is \$1. Orders for subscriptions may be sent to:

Dr. C. Ritchie Bell  
Department of Botany  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, North Carolina, U.S.A.

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Information on the location and history of any trees of *Cedrus* or *Sequoia* (including *Sequoiadendron*) which were planted in the Pacific coastal states prior to 1900 will be appreciated by E. E. Stanford, Department of Botany, College of the Pacific, Stockton, California.